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Li Hsien-nien

China Premier Named in Posters in Shanghai

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 1 (AP)—Posters put up in Shanghai today said that Li Hsien-nien, a veteran party official, has been named China's premier, replacing Zhou Enlai.

The posters also asserted that Li Hsien-nien, the elderly administrator, has been named premier of the National People's Congress, China's supreme legislative body.

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Mr. Li has seemed to assume the usual duties of the premier, hosting a visit by Prime Minister Michael Somare of Papua-New Guinea and meeting new ambassadors and other foreign visitors.

Mr. Li is the second-ranking member of the party after Mr. Hua, and the only surviving vice-chairman of the party. He is believed to have been seriously ill earlier this year. If the wall posters are correct, it would mean a promotion to a nominally higher, but less demanding, post from his current job as minister of defense.

There have been several indications in the last three weeks that Mr. Li, the third-ranking member of the party hierarchy and the official in general charge of China's economy, may be acting as premier. China's official Premier is Mr. Hua.

At a mammoth rally in Peking last week to acclaim Mr. Hua's promotion to chairman, Mr. Li appeared atop the Tienanmen Gate flanked by Mr. Li and Mr. Ye. The three men are believed to hold similar pragmatic views about China's economy and the need to govern the country in a more orderly, conventional manner than was favored by Mao Tse-tung.

Other wall posters appearing in Shanghai and Canton in the last

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Li Hsien-nien



Ye Chien-ying

to Enforce Plan

Arab Peace-Keeping Troops Arrive in Lebanon Soon

BEIRUT, Nov. 1 (AP)—The special force of Arab League troops, which today began their trek to Lebanon, is expected to arrive here within 48 hours.

The force will be equipped with armor and fire support and will be sent to enforce the peace plan in Beirut, which was agreed to by the Arab League summit in Cairo a week ago.

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U.K., Paris pose Curbs on is at Parley

PARIS, Nov. 1 (Reuters)—The United States, Britain and today issued strong statements of support for press freedom in the Soviet Union.

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A volley of shots is fired over coffin of Maire Drumm in Belfast yesterday as thousands of mourners attended the funeral procession with IRA guards. Story on Page 4.

Rhodesia Negotiators Meet Today To Discuss an Independence Date

By John F. Burns

GENEVA, Nov. 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Ian Smith and African nationalist leaders at the Rhodesia conference on Rhodesia will meet tomorrow to discuss the date of fixing a date for the independence of the territory under majority rule.

Mr. Richard, acknowledging that there are serious difficulties

in the path of an agreement, has attempted to avert a deadlock by deferring consideration of key issues, such as the powers that whites would hold during the period leading to majority rule.

Instead, he has probed the positions of the groups for issues that present some hope of early accommodation.

Apparently, an independence date is the most promising of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

any prospect of agreement at this stage.

In the 11 days since Mr. Richard began his discussions with the delegates, there has been no sign of compromise on any of the issues that divide the Smith government and the nationalists.

In recent days, both sides have begun to grumble about the slow pace.

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in the path of an agreement, has attempted to avert a deadlock by deferring consideration of key issues, such as the powers that whites would hold during the period leading to majority rule.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Heavy Fighting Is Reported

Mozambique Says Rhodesia Invades With Major Force

GENEVA, Nov. 1 (Reuters)—Rhodesian forces are engaged in heavy fighting inside Mozambique, the Mozambique news agency reported from Maputo today.

It said that the "invaders" struck in the border provinces of Gaza and Tete with aircraft, tanks, artillery, infantry and cavalry in the biggest attack yet on Mozambique.

The agency said that the raids began early yesterday and were being repulsed by Mozambican forces. But it added: "Fierce fighting is still going on."

In Salisbury, Rhodesia, it had been disclosed that government troops were crossing into Mozambique in "hot pursuit" and that guerrillas were fleeing there after attacks that have doubled Rhodesian civilian casualties in the last month.

Official figures showed that 84 civilians, all but 10 of them Africans, were killed last month. Tonight, Rhodesia rejected reports that its forces had invaded the country. A Rhodesian government spokesman said, "The reports emanating from Maputo and elsewhere are highly imaginative."

He added:

To Press War

In Geneva, nationalist leader Robert Mugabe today served notice that the guerrillas would press on with their escalating war against the Rhodesian government.

A government spokesman in

Salisbury linked the increase in guerrilla activity to the Geneva conference on Rhodesia. But the commander of government forces in the front-line town of Umtali said that an upsurge had been expected to accompany the start of the rains, which provide better cover for the guerrillas.

According to official figures, government forces killed 144 guerrillas last month for the loss of 13 soldiers—eight white and five black.

But the deaths of the 10 white civilians in the same month are likely to have the greatest impact on Rhodesia's minority white community.

Troop Concentration

Government forces reported that more than 100 heavily armed Mozambican troops were concentrated at the border at Umtali, they said last night that a mortar and rocket attack might be imminent.

But the border area around Umtali was reported very quiet today, although there was a heavy rocket attack on a tea estate to the north last night. A packing shed was damaged, without casualties.

A military spokesman said that the increased military presence across the border might be a decoy or only a saber-rattling exercise. "We usually find that if you have a saber rattling exercise on the border, it is connected with a terrorist incursion somewhere else," he said.

In that situation, the Times said, each man would need to win two of the three big states considered too close to call—

U.K. Bookmaker

Now Makes Ford

Favorite to Win

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Last-minute election bets have poured in favoring President Ford to retain the presidency.

Ladbroke's said that Mr. Ford went from odds against, through even money and then to favorite "in a few hours."

"We took in \$20,000 (\$120,000) today on Ford to win and not a penny on Jimmy Carter," said Ron Pollard, Ladbroke's director.

Mr. Pollard said: "Support for Ford is spiraling. I have never known such a turnaround in 12 years of taking political bets."

Today, Ladbroke's made Mr. Ford favorite at 4 to 5, meaning a bet of \$5 can win \$4. Mr. Carter was at even money, meaning a bet of \$5 can win \$5.

William Hill, another big firm, said that they made Mr. Ford even money today after taking in \$25,000 and "nothing on Carter."



Lt. Gen. Walter Krupinski

other parties considered neo-Nazi.

"But after 1945 he made remarks that showed he cannot be considered an example for any member of the present armed forces."

The Gallup Poll Now Favors Ford

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The final Gallup poll, released last night and based on interviews with voters late last week, showed President Ford with 47 per cent, Jimmy Carter with 46, others with 3 per cent, and 4 per cent still undecided.

The 1-per-cent difference, however, is smaller than the polls' margin of error and has little statistical significance. The Gallup results show that the race is about even, although the 1-per-cent lead for Mr. Ford marks the first time since late March that he has not trailed Mr. Carter.

Pollster Louis Harris said: "What happens Monday night, when each candidate has blocked out a half-hour of prime time on each network, will probably make the difference."

His latest poll, conducted Friday through yesterday, showed Mr. Carter still holding a 48-45 lead over Mr. Ford. But Mr. Harris said the result "clearly indicates a contest too close to call and an election outcome that could go either way. In fact, either man might win the popular vote and lose the Electoral College vote."

Ford, Carter Conclude Race Too Close to Call

Special Edition Tomorrow For Elections

The normal distribution of the International Herald Tribune will be augmented Wednesday in more than 20 cities in Western Europe by a special U.S. elections edition. This edition, which will carry the words "Election Edition" in the upper left-hand corner of Page 1, will contain more up-to-date results of the elections than the regular editions. It will be available a few hours after regular editions of the IHT are put on sale. This special service will be available in Paris, Nice, Cannes, Monaco, London, Brussels, Mons, Antwerp, Luxembourg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Munich, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Madrid, Barcelona and Malaga.

Pennsylvania, with 27 electoral votes; Illinois, with 26, and Texas, also with 26—unless Mr. Carter picked up a small state that he is not now expected to take.

So close is the presidential contest, The Times said, that it could conceivably be decided by the independent candidacy of former Democratic Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, who is on the ballot in six of the eight even states. Late polls in Iowa, Illinois and several other states suggest he could make the difference even if he pulled only 3 or 4 per cent of the total votes.

President Ford moved through the last day of the campaign repeating his standard themes of "lower taxes, a balanced budget, lower federal spending, beating inflation and peace and liberty for the U.S.A."

At an airport rally at Akron, Ohio, he asked a crowd estimat-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Reassuring European Allies

U.S. to Give New F-16 Fighter Capability as Nuclear Carrier

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Defense Department has decided to give the new F-16 fighter a nuclear capability, partly to reassure the European allies that the United States will have a continuing ability to wage a tactical nuclear war in Europe.

Officials of both the Defense and State Departments acknowledged that there was considerable concern among the European allies about the future nuclear war-fighting capability of the United States as it shifts to a new generation of fighters to replace the F-4 fighter-bomber.

For nearly 15 years the F-4 has been the workhorse of the Air Force as both a fighter and a bomber, and in Europe it has been the principal vehicle for tactical nuclear weapons.

The F-4 is being replaced by more specialized planes that will not have its nuclear weapons capability, such as the F-15, which is designed as an air superiority fighter; the F-16, which started off as a highly maneuverable, relatively low-cost dogfighter; and the A-10, which is designed for close support of ground troops.

Quick Reaction

The Defense Department announced last week that the first wing of 72 F-15 fighters would go to Europe next spring, displacing F-4 fighter-bombers at the Bitburg air base in the northwestern part of West Germany. In the past Bitburg has been one of the bases where the F-4s have been on "quick reaction alert," ready to deliver atomic bombs on a few minutes' notice.

It was no coincidence, officials said, that at the same time the Defense Department announced

it was sending a second wing of F-111s—a tactical bomber more versatile than the F-4 for delivering atomic weapons—to Britain.

The purpose, officials explained, was to reassure the European allies—as well as give a signal to the Soviet Union—that even though the F-4s were being replaced, the United States was not reducing its ability to deliver atomic weapons into Eastern Europe and the western part of the Soviet Union.

Over the next five or so years, however, the F-15 will be phased from active service, leaving a potential gap in the inventory of aircraft for delivering nuclear weapons.

To fill the gap, officials said, the Defense Department has decided to make some changes in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Wyszynski to Stay As Polish Primate

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Pope Paul decided that Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski will stay on as primate of Poland's 30 million Catholics despite his advancing age, the cardinal's office said today.

The Pope's decision followed reports that both the Vatican and Poland's Communist government wanted Cardinal Wyszynski to remain in his post to avoid the lengthy process of agreeing on a successor. The cardinal, who has led Poland's Catholics for the last 23 years, submitted his resignation to the Pope Aug. 3 in accordance with Vatican recommendations that bishops offer to retire when they reach the age of 75.

Slow March to Sacrifice

Italians Feel No 'Sting' in Austerity

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Nov. 1 (UPI).—For weeks, the government of Christian Democrats has been preaching the need for sacrifice, for wage controls, for higher prices, for less privilege and tax evasion and for a host of other measures. But despite the exhortations, there has been little sacrifice.

"What austerity?" asked Dario Armetani, the owner of a store near the Pantheon in central Rome. "No one is paying attention. Just look at all the cars going by. Italians continue to spend, to eat imported steaks, just like before. They refuse to feel the sting."

The "sting" is what the austerity effort is generally called in Italy, and so far it is about as painful as that of a butterfly. Some are beginning to worry, however, because many prices are up or going up and foreign credi-

tors, such as the International Monetary Fund, are demanding more steps, including meaningful curbs on wage increases.

Hardly a day goes by without a brief strike somewhere. Some employees are receiving only part of their pay this month because their employers have run out of money.

There are means about the recent increase of 25 per cent in the price of gasoline, but there are few signs that the Italians are driving less. Electricity, telephone, postal and food costs are rising, to be followed later by higher charges for train travel, medicine and buses. In all, the government hopes to raise about \$5 billion a year from the new measures.

"The Italians generally, however, are more worried about what is likely to come, because it does look like a real crisis this time. For the present, they are staying

Cautious Move

He has moved cautiously to limit the rise in proposed curbs on cost-of-living increases for all those earning more than \$7,200 a year, a minority of wage earners here.

At first the unions talked of cooperating on limiting higher wages but backed away on curbs on the lower paid. They agreed on the need for sacrifice, but they want to see the burdens spread evenly.

As it is, only salaried wage earners are paying their fair share of taxes, because of withholding. The self-employed, including doctors, lawyers and store owners, usually get away with paying very little.

Persuading people to give up anything is proving a problem. When the government suggested the other day, for example, that perhaps those who work for the Ministry of Transport should pay their way on the trains, the employees demonstrated by falling in front of the tracks and paralyzing all traffic into Rome station.

Other privileges for civil servants have also been a topic of conversation. Electricity workers get cheaper rates, telephone workers free installation and cut-rate calls, and bank employees higher interest on their deposits and lower interest on their loans.

At the Ministry of Finance, some employees spend their mornings coping with tax evaders and then go to work for extra income in the afternoon by helping the tax evaders fight their cases.

It has all resulted in a rather slow march toward sacrifice, with much conferring between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, who in turn are trying to deal with the trade unions.

At some point, Italy may well have the much-proclaimed austerity program, but not yet.

Rsa Sends Pledge

HONG KONG, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Mr. Rsa has pledged to strengthen his country's ties with Albania in a message to Mr. Hoxha, the Chinese news agency reported today.

Observers here have reported an apparent strain in relations between the two countries since the death of Mao.

Hoxha Hints at De-Emphasis Of Chinese Aid for Albanians

VIENNA, Nov. 1 (AP).—Albania's strongman Enver Hoxha, 67, today played down the importance of "internationalist solidarity and aid" from friendly countries, indicating a de-emphasis of ideological support and material assistance from China.

The tiny Adriatic country has until now defied Soviet supremacy over Communist parties in Europe and Soviet political rapprochement with the West, and has been regarded as Peking's only ally in Europe.

In a keynote speech opening the seventh congress of the Albanian Communist party, Mr. Hoxha, who is first secretary of the party's Central Committee, made it clear that Albania would not accept any economic aid from Western and Soviet-bloc countries. Excerpts from the speech were carried by the official Albanian news agency ATA.

Before the party congress, Western observers had speculated that the close ties between the parties and governments in Tirana and Peking had suffered a setback in the wake of a power struggle won by the moderates who rallied around the new Chinese party Chairman, Hua Guofeng.

It was believed that Mr. Hoxha and his lieutenants, including Premier Mehmet Shehu, four leftists were arrested Oct. 6 and have been charged with attempting to overthrow the government. Whether the report about the new appointments for Mr. Hoxha and Mr. Yeh are correct or not, China's new authorities seem to be taking a much more conservative view of leadership than Mao did.

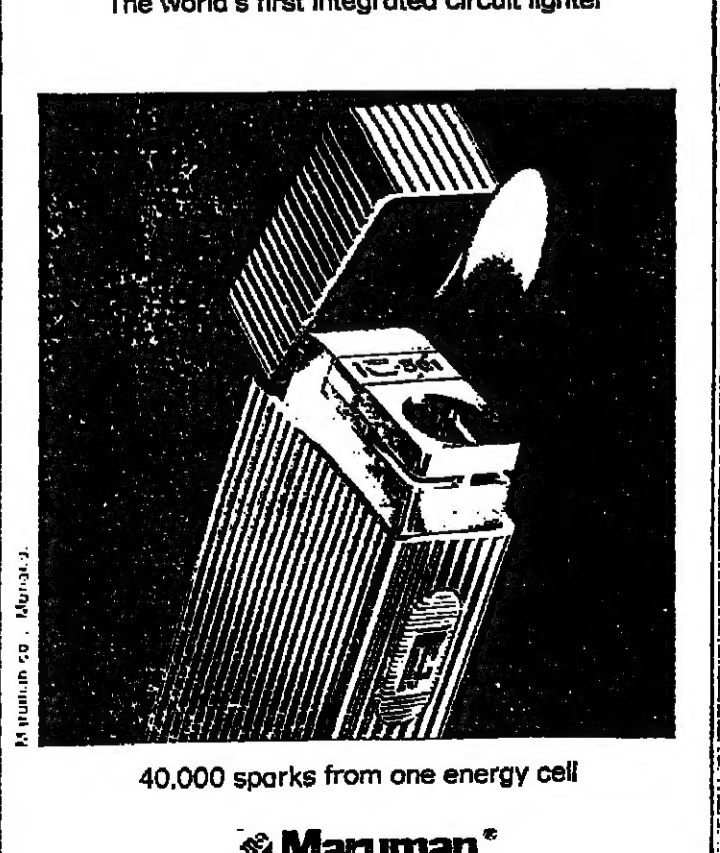
In an important dispatch yesterday, the party paper reprinted an editorial from the army paper, which asserted that China should be led by the most senior leaders. In the Cultural Revolution, Mao had introduced a system of more rapid promotion for younger cadres, called the "three-in-one combination" of old, middle-aged and young party workers.

But the army paper said, "Political parties, as a general rule, are directed by more or less stable groups composed of the most authoritative, influential and experienced members. The army paper made no mention of the 'three-in-one combination' program."

Mao's more rapid promotion scheme for younger officials has long been a divisive issue. Many

Spanish Energy Curbs
MADRID, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Electricity rates went up and speed limits came down in Spain today to conserve energy.

When you want to give more than just a light
Maruman IC Multispark
The world's first integrated circuit lighter



40,000 sparks from one energy cell

Maruman

I.W. HARPER
A famous American
in duty-free shops
around the world.

A smooth touch.
A mellow reward.
I.W. Harper bourbon
is famous in
more than eighty
countries around
the world...including
Denmark.

It's always a pleasure
I.W. HARPER

Schenley International Co., 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.



WAVING—President Gerald Ford walking through large crowd at Nassau Coliseum in Hempstead, N.Y. on Sunday. He told the audience "we're going to win."

Rhodesia Independence Date Eyed

(Continued from Page 1)

these. Although Mr. Smith continues to insist that he is not prepared to back away from the arrangements for the transitional period that he drew up with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, he has hinted that he is flexible on the length of the transitional phase.

The Kissinger proposals provide for majority rule within two years, a formulation allowing flexibility. The proposals, accepted by Mr. Smith after a meeting with Mr. Kissinger in Pretoria six weeks ago, envisage a bilateral interim government with substantial powers for whites, including control of the army and police.

The nationalists have rejected the Kissinger plan, insisting that the conference start from scratch in devising the structure of an interim government. However, they have accepted the idea of a transitional phase. Views on the length of the transition vary, but even Mr. Mugabe, considered the most militant figure, has conceded that a 12-month hand-over period might be necessary.

Mr. Richard was guarded in his assessment of the prospects for tomorrow's meeting. "I can give you no idea what's going to emerge from these discussions," he said. "I've just come to the conclusion now that it's worth while the various participants getting together around the table to see what we can hammer out."

It is believed that Mr. Smith may favor less than two years

for the transitional period on the assumption that a relatively early independence date will increase pressure on the nationalists to agree on the arrangements for transferring power. The government's calculation may be that the Africans, sooner than miss the independence date, will compromise on issues relating to the transitional phase and this independence constitution.

Mr. Smith did not elaborate on the issue this evening, but his remarks suggested, if anything, a hardening of his position toward the talks. Confirming that he was leaving "because I haven't got anything to do," he added:

"I would have thought that by now we would be getting to grips with the problem, and talking about the agreement, but as you know, we're still talking around it."

The Rhodesian leader will fly home aboard the South African Airways plane that brought him here. He said he would be attending to "more important problems in Rhodesia," including those brought about by the United Nations' trade sanctions. He did not say when he would return, but expressed the hope that "by the time I get back we'll have stopped talking around the problem."

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President and Carter Conclude Race Held Too Close to Call

(Continued from Page 1)

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., who portrayed the Democratic presidential candidate as a choice "of the future," of possibility, of optimism." He said another Ford administration would "recycle the last eight years into the status quo."

Carter Press Secretary Jody Powell said after being told of a Gallup poll result: "I think we'll try to relax and enjoy the position of being Mr. Gallup's underdog for 24 hours." He added that the Gallup poll, showing Mr. Ford leading by 1 per cent, was inaccurately drawn.

Mr. Carter was forced several times to respond to events back home in Plains, Ga., where a black preacher and activist from Albany, Ga., in the House of Representatives, Mr. James Farmer, was denied membership in Mr. Carter's Plains Baptist Church.

The church deacons, voting in Mr. Carter's absence, refused to open the church when Mr. Farmer showed up for services accompanied by reporters that he had alerted.

Disagreement Noted
Mr. Carter said today he disagreed with the deacons, but that he would not quit the church.

"I can't resign from the human race because there's discrimination," he said. "I can't resign from America because there's discrimination. I can't resign from my church because there's discrimination."

"This is not my church, it's God's church," he added.

He said he thought the attempt to integrate the Plains Baptist Church was "partially, at least, motivated by envy." That he said he did not have enough details of the incident to say firmly what brought it about.

The Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Sen. Walter Mondale, said in Philadelphia today that those predicting a low voter turnout "are in for the biggest surprise of their lives."

Sen. Mondale arrived in Philadelphia on the second stop in a final seven-city blitz that began in New York City. His final day of campaigning was to culminate in an appearance with Mr. Carter in Flint.

Arriving in Philadelphia, Sen. Mondale was greeted by Mayor Frank Rizzo and Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp, who are involved in a bitter political dispute over an unsuccessful effort to recall Mayor Rizzo. When Mr. Carter campaigned in Philadelphia last week, Mr. Rizzo and Gov. Shapp refused to appear on the same platform.

Sen. Robert Dole was ending his 44-state campaign by stamping in the Midwest farming states, where 75 days earlier he had begun his drive as President Ford's running mate.

The Republican vice-presidential pick, Sen. Frank Church, said that the election is "up for grabs," but he told a Florida, Ill., airport gathering late last night that he

was convinced "we will win." Pressed for details, he said, "doubtless any accurate prediction could be made."

The weather is expected to be sunny over most of the country on Election Day, a possible boon for Mr. Carter.

Pollsters and pundits have said that a normal-to-low turnout would favor President Ford, large turnout, which might be helped by good weather, would favor Mr. Carter because his

majority party.

Voters tomorrow will all choose 33 senators and 435 House members, as well as 14 governors and thousands of state legislators and local officials.

The Republicans are given a chance of overturning Democratic majorities in the House and Senate. Thus, if Mr. Carter wins, the Democrats will be back in control of the two elected branches of the federal government for the first time since Mr. Nixon captured the White House for the Republicans in 1968.

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F-16s Will Get Nuclear Role

(Continued from Page 1)

the F-16 so it will have a capability to deliver atomic bombs. As a fighter-bomber, the F-16 will have a considerably smaller payload than the F-4 but, as an Air Force general observed, "you can carry one helluva explosive yield with just 1,000 pounds strapped under your wings" if atomic bombs are involved.

The changes largely involve the installation of electrical boxes to control the use of the atomic weapons. The equipment will slightly reduce the maneuverability of the F-16.

Of the estimated 7,000 atomic weapons stationed by the United States in Europe, the large majority are bombs to be delivered by aircraft of the United States, and some of its allies, such as West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Both Belgium and the Netherlands are purchasing the F-16 under a co-production arrangement with the Defense Department, and presumably their planes will be equipped for a nuclear mission.

Some in the Defense Department have requested a cutback in the atomic stockpile in Europe. They contend that on strictly military grounds it is excessive and outdated, particularly now that the Soviet Union has developed its own arsenal of tactical nuclear weapons.

Vulnerable Targets
Critics have argued that planes on alert with nuclear weapons have become highly vulnerable to Soviet ballistic missiles, and this vulnerability increases the pressures to launch the planes before they can be knocked out on the ground.

The Pentagon-instigated movements to reduce the stockpile have always been resisted by the State Department, which is fearful that the European allies will view such a step as a reduction of the U.S. commitment to the defense of Western Europe. The State Department also raises the objection that such a step would be regarded by the Soviet Union as a sign of U.S. weakness at a time when the United States is trying to negotiate mutual troop reductions in Central Europe.

The same State Department objections, according to officials, were raised when it appeared that aircraft modernization might lead to a reduced nuclear war fighting capability in Europe. With the active support of the State Department, the decision was made to send the additional F-111 fighter-bombers to England and to give the F-16 a nuclear capability.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—A mysterious and powerful radio signal, emanating from the Soviet Union, has been intercepted with communications channels throughout the world since July, officials here and abroad report.

The signal, which is quite strong, is a Federal Communications Commission monitoring official said Friday. "We don't know why the Russians are doing it."

King Hall, senior watch officer of the FCC's monitoring branch, said that the commission has received several hundred complaints since early July, mostly from amateur radio operators.

But he added that complaints also have come from aviation and maritime radio operators and communications firms, including American Telephone & Telegraph Co., International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and RCA Global Communications Inc.

The FCC has sent four complaints to Moscow's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications since Aug. 1, but has received no answers. In England, an International Amateur Radio Union official said amateurs in Sweden, Norway, Germany, Australia and the United States have reported the interference to his organization.

Crossland to Yugoslavia
LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Foreign Secretary Lord Crossland will leave tomorrow for a four-day official visit to Yugoslavia, the Foreign Office said today.

Greece and Vatican To Sign a Concordat

ATHENS, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Greece and the Vatican will sign a concordat establishing diplomatic relations for the first time, a senior official of the Church of Greece said today.

He said that differences between the government and the leadership of the Church of Greece have been ironed out and that the arrival of an apostolic nuncio is expected to take place before the end of the year.

Yablonski Killer Gets 3 Life Terms

WASHINGTON, Pa., Nov. 1 (AP).—Aurora Wayne Martin, convicted of murder five years ago in the assassination of United Mine Workers' leader Joseph Yablonski, was sentenced today to three consecutive life terms.

Martin, 28, was the last of nine defendants to be sentenced in the 1968 deaths of Mr. Yablonski and his wife and daughter. They were shot while sleeping in their Clarksville, Pa., home, three weeks after Mr. Yablonski lost a bitter union election to W.A. Boyle, who is serving a life term for his murder conviction in the case.

"It is my request that this defendant never be made eligible for parole or furlough," Washington County Judge Charles Sweet said in sentencing Martin.

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News Analysis

Media and Candidates Blame Each Other for Dull Campaign

By Joseph Lelyveld

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—A tough and occasionally edgy summer of political maneuvering has culminated in the CBS Evening News' editorializing that the campaign is "boring" and "dull."

Jimmy Carter, he declared, "deserves" the campaign to be "boring" by making "a boring statement" by making "a boring statement."

Whether voters feel the use of "boring" is a clever ploy or a genuine criticism, it has been made to endure a pressing and heated campaign, manifest now in a series of "boring" statements.

After all, this year saw the rise of an obscure, relatively unknown candidate from the South with a name to win the presidency in the 21st century.

It is a view that was regularly heard this fall from voters too. "Protests" over bias in the press have been fewer this year than in any recent presidential election.

But there has been a certain amount of impatience with the attention paid to the blunders of the candidates, a sense that the "boring" is "boring" and "boring" is "boring."

"I just think the media should lay off a little," said Barbara Nordeen, a Carter supporter in a Seattle suburb. "The media always pick up one or two things. I wonder what would happen if the media stayed off of it?"

But how much disappointment in the campaign is there really? In the final New York Times-CBS poll, voters were asked if they found this campaign more interesting than that of 1972.

Sixty-seven per cent said they did. Warren Miller of the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies said that his survey data indicate that interest in this election is higher than it was four years ago.

These findings may seem surprising, but the disenchantment that can be traced in the electorate seems to go deeper than the disenchantment that is now being voiced by commentators who may be jaded and weary after the year-long campaign.

The voters are worried and sometimes downright cynical, but it is the functioning of the system itself that seems to be on their minds, not the campaign.

Mr. Miller notes that cynics as well as optimists vote. So perhaps the question of whether it was the "media" or the candidates that "trivialized" this campaign distracts attention from the real story, which may be that the first election after the end of the Vietnam war and the Watergate affair is proving to be a real contest and a successful political exercise.

For all the supposed failures of the press, the Times-CBS poll indicated that voters generally have a clear sense of the differences on issues between the candidates. Maybe the debates served their purpose, after all, although they too have been put down as disappointing.

"I think there will be a lot of rational voting going on out there," commented Walter Dean Burnham of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "By and large, people do acquire political information rather more freely and use it better than the conventional wisdom would have you think."

So Chaskin, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who directed labor's biggest campaign rally, the massing of tens of thousands of workers in New York City's garment center last Wednesday, reported "a substantial improvement" in Mr. Carter's ability to communicate with labor during the campaign.

"I noticed in traveling with him to several Northeast and Southern states that until mid-September, Carter was not coming across clear and sharp in his meetings with union people," Chaskin said. "But a month or so ago he really began to register."

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minor tactical moves. The effect is to make the candidates look very much alike, to make people think, "These two aren't very different. They're doing the same thing. Where's the choice?"

Political journalists report that they merely cover what is there, that candidates really are manipulative. But Michael Robinson of Catholic University here contends that "the candidates are more captured by the media than the media are captured by the candidates."

Hounded for Specifics

The campaign has been "over-mediated," he asserts. Candidates are hounded by the press for "specifics" but at the same time they know, he went on, that anything they say is likely to be dismissed as politically motivated, or worse, inconsistent. Under this constant media pressure and scrutiny, Mr. Robinson concludes, the candidates are "scared to say anything."

"Myth busting is part of your game," declared James David Barber of Duke University, who cited the "bizarre blowing up of crazy little things," such as Mr. Carter's "ethnic purity" statement last spring or his comments on "hate" in Playboy, as one of the more puzzling features of the campaign.

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REACHING—Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter (lower left) is swamped by well-wishers as he shakes hands after addressing large San Francisco rally on Sunday.

Under Pressures of the Race

Carter Admits to a Loss of Candor

By James T. Wooten

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Nearly two years after it began, Jimmy Carter looked back on a grueling presidential campaign that he said had taken from him much of the candor that was a hallmark of his early success.

"I'm less open now, I know," he said last week aboard his chartered plane. "I don't like it, but I realize it's true. It's just that I feel so much more vulnerable now than when I started."

"It doesn't imply dishonesty," he added quickly. "It just means that the more successful you are in national politics, the more importance is ascribed to what you say—and the more caution you must use."

That seemed a significant concession from a candidate who had stressed frankness as an essential element of his campaign. The 52-year-old Democratic nominee said it was the "substantive change wrought in him by his 93-week run for the White House."

Long, Studied Pauses

He spoke quietly, choosing his words carefully and punctuating his sentences with long, studied pauses as though even a candid discussion of the loss of candor posed a problem in itself.

"It's unfortunate," he concluded. "I regret it, but under the circumstances, maybe it was inevitable."

He was remembering, no doubt, the storms that had periodically mired his campaign in a succession of apologies, retractions, regrets and explanations—from his advocacy of "ethnic purity" in urban neighborhoods to his earthy discussion of sex and lust in an interview with Playboy magazine.

He was surprised, he said, by the furor those incidents and

U.S. to Aid Probe Of Jetliner Crash

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Nov. 1 (AP).—The United States has officially accepted an invitation from the Barbados government to participate in an investigation of a Cuban jetliner crash in which 73 persons died.

A government spokesman said the acceptance did not reach the Foreign Ministry until late Thursday, after the commission had begun deliberations in a Bridgetown courthouse.

Because of the late arrival, U.S. representatives Martin Clarke of the National Transportation Safety Board and Warren Stephens of the Douglas Aircraft Corp. were at the opening session only as observers.

Labor Plans Its Biggest Drive to Get Out the Vote for Carter

By A.H. Raskin

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—United labor has distributed a thrust of 80 million leaflets, urging voters to get Jimmy Carter into the White House. Its local apparatus has outspent any other interest group. But its supreme effort is being reserved for these final hours of the comprehensive drive in history to get unionists and their families to the polls.

A windup meeting in his hometown office last week, Mr. Meany, president of the union Federation of Labor Congress of Industrial Organizations, urged heads of major affiliates to have their shop stewards and local officers communicate with every union member on the importance of voting.

Individual appeals are to be made before and after work during lunch periods at the site, according to Alexander Kahn, director of the AFL-CIO committee on Political Education.

Warren Miller of the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies said that his survey data indicate that interest in this election is higher than it was four years ago.

the united front of official labor hostility, Mr. Barkan reported that the President's aides had sought to arrange a private meeting with West Coast labor leaders while Mr. Ford was in Oregon last week. The only unionist to show up, he said, was an official of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, expelled from the AFL-CIO for racket domination in 1967.

"Normally our people at the regional and local level would be flattered at an invitation to meet with the President, no matter what our position on the election," Mr. Barkan said. "But this time they sensed so little support for Ford among their rank and file that they decided it would be better to stay away."

Substantial Improvement

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"I noticed in traveling with him to several Northeast and Southern states that until mid-September, Carter was not coming across clear and sharp in his meetings with union people," Chaskin said. "But a month or so ago he really began to register."

Similar sentiments were expressed by the heads of a dozen other large unions, several of whom had backed Richard Nixon in 1972. However, few voiced great personal enthusiasm for Mr. Carter. Most of their emphasis was on the importance from labor's viewpoint of defeating President Ford.

UAW in Michigan

The final pre-election issues of union newspapers were largely turned into campaign leaflets. The United Auto Workers, which is concentrating most of its last-minute activity on trying to keep Michigan from sliding into the Ford column, is telling its members that a Carter victory would

"return America to the people." "What we win at the bargaining table, we can lose in Washington," is a principal union theme. To drive home its point, the union cited federal figures to illustrate what happened to bread prices in several years of Republican rule—a climb from 26.2 cents a loaf in 1968 to 46.7 cents last year.

The United Mine Workers declares that "it's time for miners to oust Gerald Ford." The back cover of the union's journal reprints that admonition with a photograph of a funeral in a mining town. The caption: "Vote as if your life depended on it. Because it does."

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Colorado Question Would Put All Tax Increases to Voters

By William Endicott

DENVER, Nov. 1.—A ballot question that is perhaps the ultimate in tax protests will confront Colorado voters when they go to the polls tomorrow.

Largely because of it, the voter apathy reported elsewhere in the United States is notably absent here. Officials are predicting a turnout of more than 75 per cent.

The measure would require "registered voter approval of all state and local executive or legislative acts which result in new or increased taxes."

What that means is that there could be no tax increase of any kind at any level of government in Colorado without an election. A key phrase—and the one that is causing the most alarm in city halls, county courthouses and the state capital—is "registered voter approval."

For a tax of any kind—even parking meter fees—to be raised, it would take not only a majority of those voting but a majority of all the registered voters within the jurisdictional boundaries of the tax authority.

63,000 Petitions

If, for instance, there were 10,000 voters in a sewer service district that wanted to raise its fee, more than 5,000 affirmative votes would be needed for the increase to pass.

The proposal won a spot on the ballot through the efforts of an ultraconservative taxpayer

group called Stop Tax Increases, headed by Denver electrical engineer Thomas Morrone, which circulated petitions to get the required signatures of 63,040 registered voters.

"Our group stands behind that wording because we sincerely believe voter apathy has reached its current levels because no matter who is elected, voter input into how their tax dollars are spent is nonexistent," he said.

Leading the chorus of opposition are local and state officials, including Gov. Richard Lamm, and a coalition of business and labor groups, plus local newspapers and the League of Women Voters.

The league has called the measure "one of the most deceptive and irresponsible amendments ever to appear on a Colorado ballot."

According to newspaper and television polls, the people like the proposed tax measure. It is, they say, favored by more than 60 per cent.

Opponents are planning a last-ditch media blitz in an effort to defeat it, acknowledging that if it does pass it would be virtually impossible to win approval in Colorado of any kind of tax proposal.

Los Angeles Times.

Massachusetts Owners Stick To Their Guns

BOSTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—A statewide "domestic disarmament" race, a chance for people to surrender their guns with no questions asked, had by today produced a grand total of one rusty revolver.

Promoters of the turn-in drive were becoming convinced that gun owners will probably not give up their weapons unless they are forced to.

The event was meant to publicize a statewide referendum tomorrow on a proposal to bar the ownership of handguns for everyone except police and museums.

The three-day drive began yesterday and will continue through tomorrow.

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Archbishop Lefebvre, a French traditionalist who opposes reforms promoted by the 1963-65 Vatican Council, ordained the candidates 11 of them from France, in the seminary he established in this southern Swiss village six years ago.

The Man Who Wants Leave 'Footprints'

in the Moon

By Judith Martin

WASHINGTON (AP)—It was definitely not that the Lunar-Moon-Probe Lunacy is servicing "Moon" as the of the gallery is known, perfectly well.

is guaranteed to work for until next week, which comes first," said the in-Rowland Emmett, technological wonder was using as no real piece of equipment, but "Moon" is what Emmett calls the Prof. Leo Capricorn, H.O., is the peddle. Oxygen is used to him and to the rest of the exhibit, which is a pet, but a scientific to-ment, can always land on feet, and this one is prop- to indicate "Moon" was up- away at the rate of two this per professor to one-ful per pass.

extra pair of shoes goes imically up and down. This necessary, Emmett explained, measuring "one small step one giant step," and also leaving the obligatory foot-on-the-moon—500 absolute- must leave a footprint, you

and Mrs. Emmett, who live in Brighton, England, in Wild e Cottage, were paying a call to the museum the day. Emmett, a former car- st for Punch who went di-mensional with his sub- drawings of machines, is seated in several U.S. mu- seums have been clamoring hem," he said. "Did you hear a museum clamor?"

Featherstone-Kille Open- Basket-Weave Gentleman's

Rowland Emmett with his Lunacy, driven by "Prof. Leo Capricorn, H.O." at the Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

Flying Machine Mark II is in Cleveland now; the veteran car of the future, which has Chip- pendale wind screens, is in Chi- cago; the Forget-Me-Not elephant computer is in Philadelphia, and six trains, including the Far Tot- uring and Oyster Creek Railway, are in Ontario, Canada.

"I'm so glad they're all found good homes where they get a sense of milk every day," he said.

Mrs. Emmett confirmed that they are also glad to have them out of the house, although parts of

the house tend to go with them. "That's my beautiful lamp shade," she said, pointing to the top of the Lunacy. "There's my jelly mold."

"Every time I finish one, the house has to be done over," he said.

Emmett was asked why he switched from cartooning, and he said, "Money." He was asked what he gets for each machine, and he said, "Headaches."

The Lunacy has attracted great attention from tourists at the Air and Space Museum. Most of them want to know which mission it was on. "I tell them, 'Apollo 12,'" said museum director Michael Collins.

Perhaps Emmett's most famous work is the machinery he did for the film "Chitty-Chitty Bang-Bang," but he expects to paper the world with a new wall-cover- ing to be sold so that his designs may be applied directly on the house. "No rumpus room across the States will be safe."

There are also plans for an Emmett Kit, consisting of "plastic goodies and a small electric motor, which a child can clip together to make an Emmett, or up to four machines of his own," sort of an offbeat model airplane kit.

Stravinsky's autograph manuscript of the full score of "Agon," commissioned by the New York City Ballet and first performed in concert and stage performances in 1977, will be sold Nov. 8 by Sotheby Parke Bernet in London. Sotheby's says it is estimating a price of \$40,000-50,000 for the 88-page manuscript.

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'Pimple-Faced Kids'—Can Anyone Help?

By Richard Flaste

NEW YORK (NYT)—Acne is a malevolent disease that can scar—both physically and emotionally—the waning years of childhood. Yet it is often trivialized. Adults manage to screen off the pain of their own teen-age years, so that the self-disdain that was rampant then emerges now only as a certain repugnance associated with the word, acne, and occasional scornful references to "pimple-faced kids." But to be to "any assistance to children with acne, a parent has to be both understanding of how disturbing the disease can be and it's also helpful to be aware of new thinking that debunks a lot of the old myths about such things as diet and face-washing.

Talking about how emotionally painful acne often is, Dr. Arnold Rachman, a psychologist who works with teen-agers, described it as "a dramatic symptom of the body identity crisis that adoles- cents go through—they're in a container that seems to be out of whack."

He said parents could aid youngsters having a hard time of it by sharing with them in con- versation what has already been shared with them genetically—acne is believed to have a heredi- tary link—and talk about those uncomfortable memories.

Another move he supports is taking the child to a dermatol- ogist. Dr. Rachman asserts that taking a child for treatment will at least show the child that the parents are working on his side.

Doctors

Moreover, it appears that der- matologists truly can be helpful, using treatments that were either unknown or rare in the teen-age years of today's parents. Derma- tologists say that they can re- duce the disease in most cases

to a level that leaves a teen-ager unembarrassed to do the things that are important to him, such as going to parties.

But acne remains incurable. It is initiated by increased glandular activity that produces oils that become trapped when the pores are clogged by dead cells com- bining with the oil beneath the skin. Bacteria act upon the oil and release an irritant that causes the inflammation.

Dermatologists attempt to keep "the fires burning low," as Dr. Albert Kligman, professor of der- matology at the University of Pennsylvania, put it, by using antibacterial agents that seep beneath the skin or Vitamin A acid, which prevents the forma- tion of blocked pores. In more serious instances, they administer antibiotics orally (antibiotics that can be used on the surface of the skin have not yet been ap- proved by the Food and Drug Administration). And in the worst cases, some doctors will attempt to peel the skin mechanically to unclog the pores.

What they will not do, in most cases, is advise that the teen- ager relinquish chocolate, French fries or anything else that's greasy or sweet.

No Evidence

It's not that they're especially in favor of teen-agers devouring fats and sugar. And if a young- ster comes to Dr. Nancy Esterly, director of pediatric dermatology at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago, determined never to drink another cola, that's fine with her.

But, she said, "I don't think it's fair to prohibit children from eating what they want to without solid evidence that it does the damage, and so far there's no evidence that shows such things as chocolate bars cause acne."

Nor, according to the derma- tologists, do emotional problems—except that a youngster who is tense about his face may press it and pick at it all the time, which could spread the irritation.

Dirt does not cause acne either. It does not even cause blackheads to be black; that seems to be more a reaction to exposure to the air than anything else.

Continuous washing—more than the recommended two times a day—can, in fact, do more harm than good since it irritates the already assaulted face.

Harmful Creams

Greasy preparations, the der- matologists say, such as some cosmetics and cleansing creams, can be harmful in that they would accelerate the plugging of the pores.

Most of the skin experts see

nothing wrong with the judicious use of over-the-counter acne prod- ucts. Dr. Alan Shalita, head of the division of dermatology at the Downstate Medical Center, said that "Clearasil and the like have a place. They provide cover and do speed up the drying of lesions that are present; they do heal."

What can be a problem, how- ever, is the overuse of these medications—yet another way to irritate the skin.

The zealotism with which teen-agers tend to attack their faces, as if attempting to defeat the acne by brute force, is one of the things that disturbs Dr. Kligman most.

He said that sometimes a doc- tor's first attempt at treatment is to just leave the battered face alone for a while—call a truce.

Then proceed gently. "I tell the youngsters," he said, "that you've got to carress your face."

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).— This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Solaris," a Russian science-fiction film directed by Andrei Tarkovsky, "is a parable about the nature of mankind," accord- ing to Richard Eder. There is a "general visual poverty" about this film, but that "is irrelevant, what matters is the conversa- tions." Set in some future time, Solaris is a planet that appears to be a vast sea, but may be a superior consciousness, a great brain. On a space station near the planet scientists have been mentally shattered by some strange force; the problem is whether to destroy Solaris. The version allowed out of the Soviet Union is half its original four hours, and despite "a slow

rhythm, difficult dialogue and a certain didacticism," Mr. Tar- kovsky has created "an extraor- dinary film of great metaphors. Like his Solaris sea, he has made ideas walk, breathe and move us."

"The Marquise of O..." Eric Rohmer's German-language ver- sion of Hermann von Kleist's 19th-century short story, "is a dazzling testament to the civil- izing effects of several different arts," Vincent Canby says, "witty, joyous and so beautiful to look at that it must seem initially sus- pect." It's the story of a widow in an Italian town who is saved by a Russian officer from a brutal rape by Russian soldiers. But she becomes pregnant; it seems that the officer, after saving her, drugged her and took advantage of her. In the end, the Marquise consents to marry the officer. One of the reasons the film is so successful "is that Rohmer shares with Kleist an appreciation of the most benign sort of 'irony.'"

The German actors "perform with the kind of grace I associate with stylish Restoration comedy," Canby says. "One of the things that makes this film much more than simply likable is an awareness that their feelings are earnestly sincere."

Plays

"The Innocents" is a revival of William Archibald's "rather clumsy" adaptation of Henry James' "The Turn of the Screw." Clive Barnes points out that in the novella you never see the ghosts that haunt the two chil- dren; but here, in the play, they are very real and "seem obtuse and clubfooted." The staging by Harold Pinter "makes the most of the magic and sus- pense. It is very cleverly done,"

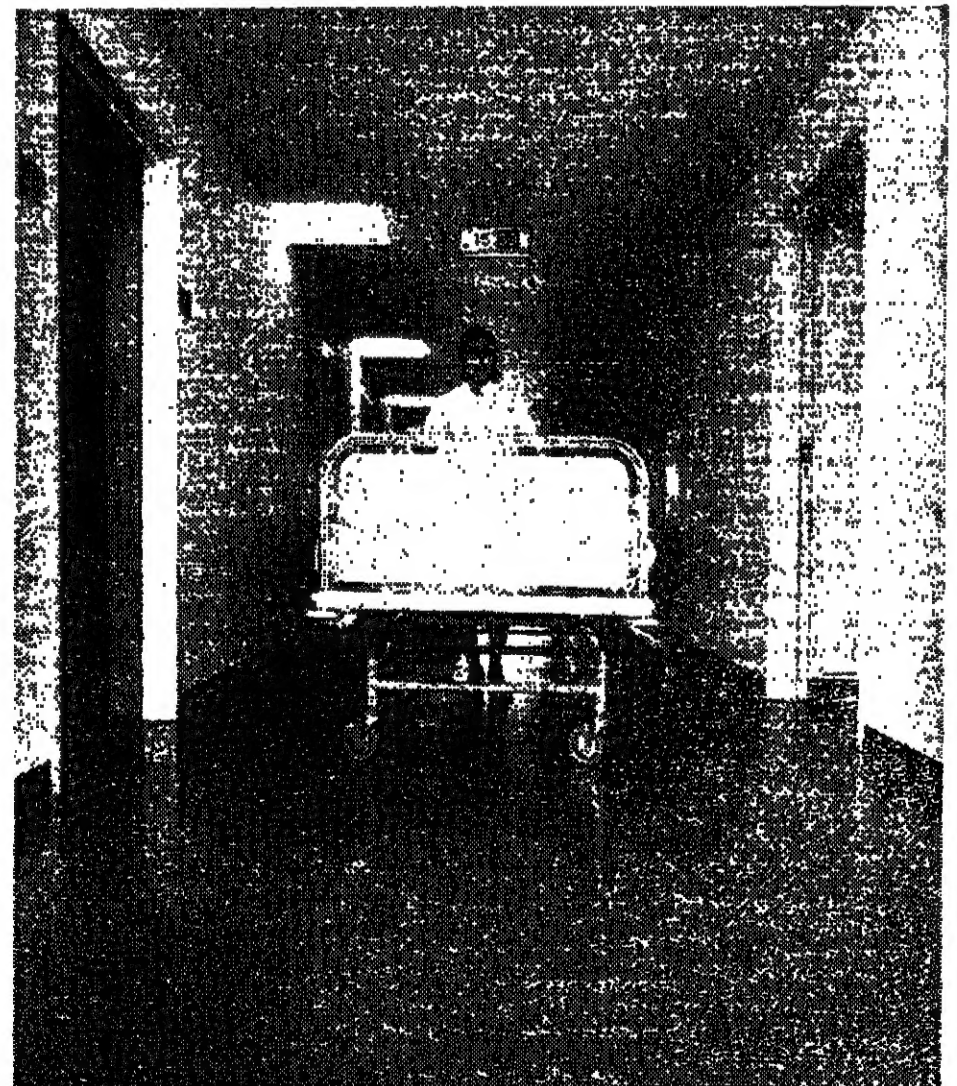
Claire Bloom, as the governess, "looks and sounds perfect." Even the two children, Michael Mac- Kay and Sarah Jessica Parker, "are no less successful." But for Canby, "when you have talents of the nature of Miss Bloom and Pinter, to revive a pedestrian play adaptation of a great novel seems to savor something of folly."

Tourists in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 1 (AP).—The Information and Tourism Min- istry has announced that 3,080,326 tourists visited Spain in Sep- tember or 3.4 per cent fewer than in the same month of 1975. The number of visitors in the Janu- ary-September period this year amounted to 25,139,668 or a drop of 4.2 per cent.

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مكتبة الأمل

The Nuclear Issues

Of all the issues the next U.S. president will face, none are more critical than those in the nuclear field, civilian and military, for they can mean life or death for the nation—and for all civilization. The policies Jimmy Carter and President Ford promise in this area diverge sharply at a number of points.

On halting the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union, while assuring an adequate defense, both candidates have committed themselves to "essential equivalents" with the Soviet Union and rapid conclusion of the SALT-2 negotiations, which have been 90 per cent completed by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger on the basis of the Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok agreement.

It is on the longer-range perspective in strategic arms—which might be touched on in the SALT-2 treaty, but is more likely to be addressed seriously in SALT-3, that Jimmy Carter has differed sharply with the administration on a fundamental issue and has made a major new proposal.

The administration programs to develop bigger, highly accurate intercontinental ballistic missiles often are minimized as "bargaining chips" for the SALT talks. But, as experience shows, they are less likely to be bargained away than to become imbedded in the force structures of both sides. We support Mr. Carter's proposal to seek agreement with the Soviet Union on a "quick freeze" on qualitative improvements in strategic weapons and on such quantitative elements as numbers of atomic missiles and warheads and total throw-weight.

A freeze or, at least, a slowdown in quantitative and qualitative improvements in strategic weapons is the essential first step toward significant reductions in the high limit put on the arms race in the Vladivostok agreement. If the huge and expensive buildup on both sides permitted under the Vladivostok ceilings is complete, it will be infinitely more difficult to negotiate reductions.

The dangers of "vertical" proliferation of nuclear weapons in the mounting Soviet-U.S. forces is exceeded only by the risks of "horizontal" proliferation, now that 28 or more countries have or are building nuclear power reactors, which also can produce the explosive for atomic bombs. Plutonium, a man-made element that builds up in spent reactor fuel rods, may one day be re-used as commercial nuclear fuel. But, for the moment, its only real use is for bombs that

can be made so easily that almost any government, guerrilla force, terrorist group and even the Mafia could do so, once the far more difficult step of separating the plutonium from highly radioactive reactor wastes has been accomplished in a nuclear reprocessing plant.

Mr. Carter has put forward a comprehensive plan to get the proliferation problem under control and avoid a premature "plutonium economy" that would put Third World countries alone in possession of enough nuclear explosives annually to make 3,000 bombs a year in the 1980s.

President Ford's most critical anti-proliferation decisions are to seek a worldwide, three-year moratorium on the export of plutonium reprocessing technology and far more important—to defer commercial plutonium reprocessing in the United States pending further "evaluation."

The administration's new anti-proliferation strategy states that the avoidance of proliferation henceforth "must take precedence over economic and energy benefits." It tells the world that "reprocessing should not proceed unless there is sound reason to conclude that the world community can effectively overcome the associated risks of proliferation"—something many experts consider a virtually insoluble problem.

There are two other important Carter proposals ignored by Mr. Ford—that we support. One is to seek a five-year Soviet-U.S. moratorium on all nuclear explosions, including so-called peaceful devices, pending negotiation of a worldwide comprehensive test ban treaty. The other proposal is to increase non-nuclear priorities for U.S. energy research and development funds, two-thirds of which now are committed to nuclear power, with emphasis on speeding a commercial breeder reactor by the 1990s that would use plutonium as a fuel and cover the globe with plutonium stockpiles. Mr. Ford proposes to leave the swollen breeder budget intact.

Finally, we favor Mr. Carter's pledge to make more vigorous and effective summit-level approaches to the leaders of West Germany and France to defer their sales to Brazil and Pakistan of small, uneconomic plutonium reprocessing plants, the first ever sold by any supplier nation, which can have only one purpose: to make bombs...

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Irish Imbrolio

The presidency of Ireland is principally a ceremonial post; its occupant has no more political power than Britain's Queen. But one of his functions could be a vital safeguard in a democratic system: before signing into law a bill passed by parliament, he can ask the Supreme Court to rule on its constitutionality.

President Cearbhall O Dalaigh, nominated by all parties after the death of Erskine B. Childers in 1974, and thus installed without a popular election, recently requested the court's judgment on two emergency bills aimed at curbing Irish Republican Army terrorism. It was a logical move by O Dalaigh, himself a former chief justice, for the bills would greatly expand police powers, extending the period in which suspected terrorists could be held without charge from 48 hours to seven days.

The court validated the bills but warned that if enforced loosely they could make serious "inroads into personal liberty." Outraged over the delay caused by O Dalaigh's referral, Defense Minister Patrick Donegan called the President a "thundering disgrace." Later he sought to apologize, but O Dalaigh refused to receive him and then resigned to protect, as he put it, "the dignity and independence" of the presidency, plunging the republic into a rare constitutional crisis.

This episode could hardly have come at a worse time for Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave's Fine Gael-Labor coalition. Ireland confronts an economic dilemma of proportions that even a government report has called "intolerable": escalating unemployment, soaring inflation, a huge balance-of-payments deficit. Cosgrave has also been under heavy pressure from London to crack down harder on IRA terrorism to ease Britain's task in Northern Ireland—pressure that was intensified after the assassination in July of the British ambassador to Dublin.

O Dalaigh formerly belonged to the opposition Fianna Fail, still Ireland's biggest single party, which fought the anti-terrorist bills in parliament and is now demanding new elections. Instead, the government has announced only an election for a new president for Nov. 24. The government's dilemma is the familiar one for a democracy in these times of trying to cope with ruthless terrorists while staying inside the Constitution.

It is doubtful if the delay caused by O Dalaigh's appeal to the Supreme Court seriously handicapped the fight against IRA terrorism. But now the combination of Donegan's rashness and O Dalaigh's stubbornness has plunged Ireland into a political crisis that threatens the life of the government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Scingings' Britain

The political scene in London is beginning to look like a carnival in a madhouse. Inflation and the decay of the pound are accelerating, so the government threatens its associates in the EEC and NATO, from whom it none the less hopes for aid. A top trades union official states it is time the EEC bought Britain out of trouble. After all, he says, that was supposed to be an advantage of joining Europe. He, like almost everyone else in the country, completely overlooks the fact that the community is now subsidizing around a third of the cost of British food imports. The Ministry of Labor publishes triumphant figures proving

that there have been fewer strikes this year than for a long time past. But it omits to add that in spite of this the country is producing less than it did during the three-day week in 1974. And now the executive of the Labor party has spoken out against public-spending cuts, one member even going so far as to say he saw no reason why more money should not be printed if the government was short. Things have gone so far that a responsible newspaper describes it as progress that Mr. Callaghan managed to get through a 56-minute TV interview without once using the expression "foreign speculators."

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 2, 1901

NEW YORK—Regarding the controversy over President Roosevelt's recent dinner guest, the Philadelphia Inquirer had this to say yesterday in its editorial: "Our Southern friends need not send Mr. Booker T. Washington to the Legislature or to Congress or make him Governor if they do not wish to do so, but if the President wishes to shake him by the hand we do not see whose business it is except the President's."

Fifty Years Ago

November 2, 1926

NEW YORK—"England is America-mad. The English girl imitates the dress of the American girl, no longer that of the French girl. The ambitious English boy plans to go to America. The English press fills with discussion of America. The English can't sleep with thinking about America. They envy our wealth, our resources, our youth, our spirit and our prestige." So said author Theodore Dreiser on his return from Europe yesterday.



After Faisal, Saudis Flex Muscles

By Eric Pace

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia—King Khalid of Saudi Arabia crossed the Red Sea to Egypt last week to watch earlier Saudi diplomacy result in a display of apparent Arab unity at the Cairo conference on Lebanon. King Khalid's deputy, Crown Prince Fahd, stayed in the remote desert capital, Riyadh, running the kingdom's administrative machinery, which takes in roughly \$30 billion a year in oil revenues. The Saudi telecommunications minister, Alawi Kayyal, caused a stir off in Montreux, Switzerland, by predicting that a "moderate" oil price rise was in the offing.

The farflung activities of the Saudi regime last week demonstrated how the kingdom has changed in recent years. In foreign affairs, Saudi interventionism has become more pronounced; within the royal family, power has become more decentralized; and at home and abroad, the country's growing oil wealth has helped enhance the clout of Saudi technocrats, although it has also heightened stresses in Saudi society.

Saudi Arabia was already changing during the reign of its previous monarch, King Faisal, who used its wealth to extend its influence beyond its borders. But King Faisal's assassination at the hand of a young kinsman in March, 1975, has proven something of a watershed.

Escape the Shadow

Some informed Arabs say that it is partly a desire to escape the shadow of the revered King Faisal that has led the regime of King Khalid, his brother, to take such bold steps as summoning the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, and flying him out of Lebanon to attend the Arab meeting in Riyadh last month. The gathering, convoked by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, produced a rapprochement between Egypt and Syria and a plan for ending the Lebanese civil war. That plan was nearly unanimously approved at the larger meeting of representatives of Arab League member nations, including 14 heads of state, in Cairo last week.

The Khalid regime's activism was further underscored at Cairo by a reported Saudi commitment to be among the chief financial backers of the enlarged Inter-Arab peace force that is to police Lebanon. And King Khalid, whose government has been trying to promote good feelings around the volatile Arabian Peninsula, also used the occasion for discussions with President Salem Hubeys of radical Southern Yemen.

In King Faisal's day the monarch was the unquestioned pivot around which the Saudi state revolved. But under King Khalid, a milder man, the day-to-day running of the kingdom has been overseen by the 55-year-old Prince Fahd, another brother. Nevertheless, King Khalid's admirers report that the monarch has gathered confidence and at some recent gatherings he has consulted advisers less often than he did earlier in his reign. By some accounts he has come to feel more comfortable in his formal role as the ultimate arbiter in the realm.

But the day-to-day affairs of the kingdom remain largely in the hands of Prince Fahd, a shrewd and experienced administrator with a keen sense of the interests of the extensive Saudi royal family.

The internal workings of the royal family are largely secret, but here in the Saudi commercial capital and in Riyadh, it is widely said that the inner core of decision-makers includes a handful of other princes, who, like the King and Crown Prince, are sons of the founder of the modern Saudi state, the late King Ibn Saud. Among these decision-makers are Prince Abdullah, the commander of the Saudi Arabian National Guard and third-ranking member of the government after the King and the Crown Prince; and Prince Sultan, the minister of defense.

In addition, the foreign minister, a Princeton-educated son of King Faisal, Prince Saud, has a key position, as does the suave oil minister, Sheikh Zaki Yamani, who is the archetypal Saudi technocrat.

As the development and modernization of Saudi Arabia has proceeded, fueled by the country's oil wealth, Saudi technocrats such as Mr. Kayyal have come increasingly into prominence. They are generally more accessible to foreigners than the ranking members of the royal family, and their utterances on sensitive issues draw attention abroad. So it was with statements made by Mr. Kayyal at a press conference last week in Montreux, which was the scene of a symposium designed to further Sino-Arab cooperation between Arabs and Europeans.

Mr. Kayyal declared that Saudi Arabia would continue to behave as a "responsible member of the international community" at the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ministerial conference which is to be held in the Arabian emirate of Qatar next month, and is expected to fix a new, higher world base price for crude oil.

Not that Saudi Arabia needs more money. Though the kingdom's government expenditures are budgeted at \$30 billion a year, it has been spending considerably less. Yet, pressure for a substantial oil price rise is expected to come at Qatar from Iran and from other producers, and Saudi officials said that their government would have to give weight to others' views.

The officials, and members of the foreign business community, reported that the Saudi leadership remains worried about the job that a substantial oil price increase would give to the economies of Western industrial nations, notably Britain and Italy, whose economic problems are particularly pronounced. But these informants claimed that Saudi arguments for restraint in order to protect oil-consuming nations are partly undercut by recent talk and measures in the United States against the Arab boycott of Israel.

Saudi officials insist, however, that the kingdom will adhere to Arab boycott measures, the blacklisting of firms in the United States and elsewhere that do business with Israel, even if that means cutting back on trade with the United States.

Saudi officials and the Saudi press remain vociferous in their denunciations of Israel, and it is widely expected here that King Khalid's regime would embargo oil shipments to the United States if Washington were to make some major gesture of support for Israel in the event of another Middle East war.

Arabs, Israelis

Michael Adams (DET, Oct. 5) makes several significant omissions. He fails to say that he is Director of Information for the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU), a leading pro-Arab propaganda organization. CAABU and Michael Adams have campaigned actively for the Palestinians but since the Syrians entered Lebanon his views and those of his organization have not been conspicuous in the latter columns of the British press—a silence reflecting, perhaps, the prevailing Arab attitude toward the Palestinians rather than Mr. Adams' own feelings.

He also overlooks the offer to the Palestinians of a state of their own in 1948. Finally, he ignores official Palestinian policy—a state in the whole area of Palestine in secular democratic security with the Jews, a joke given meaning reality by the mutual slaughter of Christian and Muslim in Lebanon.

The Palestinians' refusal of a state alongside Israel in 1948 has led to the denial of Israeli sovereignty by the Arabs; the attempted destruction of Israel several times; the cynical perpetration of refugee camps as a long-term propaganda campaign; the growth of Palestinian terrorism, hardly a criterion of moral justification; and with Israel seemingly secure in the foreseeable future, the ditching of the Palestinians by the Arab states now that they no longer serve a purpose.

Neither Israel nor the Palestinians necessarily have relevance always to the national interests of Arab states as Jordan in September 1970 and Syria in 1976 have shown. On both occasions the Arab world did nothing. Even though the Israelis, in each case, are beneficiaries.

For the record, I am a Jew, a Zionist and pro-Israel.

Dr. ABRAHAM MARCUS, London.

Re Michael Adams' letter on the Palestinians (DET, Oct. 5). I wonder whether he knows that an "Israeli Council for Peace with the Palestinians" functions in Israel. It is not an official body. Its members belong to all trends of life, politicians from right, center and left, members of the Knesset, intellectuals, members of the professions, economists etc. None represents but himself and the council is not affiliated to any political party.

In our manifesto we declared that the Palestinian Arabs exist as a people and are entitled to the elementary right of self-determination, to their own state, independent or federated with Jordan where the majority of the population is Palestinian. We do believe that a Palestinian state can coexist and develop alongside a sovereign, independent, secure and guaranteed Israel.

Wars will solve none of the problems facing Arabs and Jews in the Middle East. With the overflowing military arsenals of the confronting parties, the means of atomic warfare, eventually penetrating everywhere, the real risk is that the entire Middle East may be obliterated, nay that a Third World conflagration may destroy all human

Amid Its Gloom

North Sea Oil Gives U.K. Gleam of Hope

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON—In his efforts to mend Britain's economic and political wounds, Prime Minister James Callaghan did not invoke the civil servant's favorite political cliché, North Sea Oil. Perhaps the range and magnitude of his difficulties—poor balance of payments, renewed inflation, a vulnerable currency, unemployment, disarray in his own party—have made even the promised riches of the North Sea seem insignificant. Perhaps, too, he was merely being honest: Oil will not solve many of Britain's basic weaknesses as a trading nation; nor, in the short term, will it do the one thing Mr. Callaghan would like to accomplish, which is to ease Britain's image as a nation which simply cannot sustain a reasonable standard of living and a generous program of social benefits without begging abroad.

But the oil is there, flowing in increasing quantities. And there are people in the upper reaches of government and business here who believe that while it will not solve Britain's difficulties, it will at least ease them. They are right. The oil should get Britain out of debt, sooner or later. But how right they are depends on two things. One is whether the relationship between the British government and the major oil producers can be maintained. That relationship, remarkably friendly so far, has now reached a delicate stage. The second is whether Britain will have to use all most of the oil money to pay off debts it is accumulating now, or whether the money can be turned to other, more productive purposes.

Complex Effects

That the oil is in fact coming from Jurassic sandstone deposits 10,000 and more feet below the bottom of the sea is in itself welcome news. Expectation has become reality. According to three different estimates, operations this year alone should produce some 20 million tons of oil, which will mean \$2 billion to Britain's balance of payments accounts and is roughly equivalent to about a third of the United Kingdom's annual consumption. These figures should double next year, and by 1980, Britain—assuming of course, that it gets its hands on all the oil—could be wholly self-sufficient.

What do all these fancy figures mean to the average British consumer? In a direct sense, not much. Indirectly, more Britain's persistent balance of payments deficit, aggravated now by the higher cost of imports due to the depressed value of the pound, exercises a real if hidden drag on the ordinary wage earner. The deficits mean that Britain must borrow, and borrowing costs money that might otherwise be used for business investment (new jobs) and the "social wage," the public programs for schools and housing that are so much a part of Britain's welfare state.

Help the People

The balance of payments is also watched closely by holders of sterling, and when they sell sterling (as they have been in increasing quantities), the pound goes down, costs to consumers and businesses of imported goods go up, and inflation, the government's main target for 15 months, resumes.

To the extent that the oil can help the balance of payments (either by cutting dependency on imports, and even, in time, making Britain a net exporter) oil will also help people. But can oil also produce enough extra income to build schools for the engineers Britain needs, to mod-

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

almost to a decimal—within the area: Arabs leaving Palestine and Jews leaving Arab countries in which they resided for millennia. In my book in Hebrew published recently, "Life Is With the Palestinians," I stressed by implication that the alternative to Salazar-Shalom, Peace—can, under prevailing conditions, be only Samson's Biblical determination to "die with the Philistines." God forbid.

ELITE ELIAKHAR, Honorary President, Israeli Council for Peace with Palestinians, Jerusalem.

Mr. Adams may have included the fact he is a director of information for CAABU. It may have been inadvertently omitted.

Dom on World Economy Spreads

Clyde H. Farnsworth
S. Nov. 1 (AP)—In the
and financial centers of
an air of gloom is spread-
prospects for the world
and its capacity to tackle
existing problems of de-
ment, sluggish growth and
unemployment.

lightly publicized difficulties
and Italy have diverted
on from the fact that at
third of the industrialized
are in some serious
trouble. As one analyst
"we're reaching the point
drag, without even recog-
the impact of new oil
increases."

ice, Denmark, Ireland, Fin-
Belgium, Australia and New
id are among the other
ies in the Organization for
Co-Operation and De-
velopment which "yellow" signals
poor nations of the devel-
oped world are to even worse
struggling under a mon-

'Everyone Can See The Dangers Ahead, But Nobody Knows How to Avoid Them.'

tain of \$125 billion of debts, still
unable in some cases to feed
themselves.

With the United States pre-
occupied by the election campaign
and all countries seemingly ever
more jealous of national sov-
erignty, analysts say the inter-
national leadership that is needed
to deal with the problems is
lacking.

Danger Warning

A European banker warned that
the world economy could be head-
ed into a dangerous situation
unless a new U.S. administration
grasped the gravity of the situa-
tion. "Everyone can see the
dangers ahead," another expert

said, "but nobody knows how to
avoid them."

In the rich-poor dialogue still
driving on in Paris after 10
months, aiming to engineer a new
distribution of the world's wealth,
a delegate from India summed up
what is becoming a growing feel-
ing of debtor nations, both rich
and poor:

"We simply don't see any way
of paying the money back."
Of the Third World's total debt,
some \$50 billion is held by private
banks in the West. The rest
represents the concessional aid
of Western governments and
donor institutions such as the
World Bank.

The debt burden of some coun-
tries has reached unusual heights.
Egypt owes one and one-half
times its annual gross national
product, for example. Zaire has
borrowed three-quarters of its
annual GNP.

More than half the official debt
of the Third World is owed by
India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and
Egypt. More than half the pri-
vate debt of the Third World is
owed by Brazil, Mexico, South
Korea and Taiwan.

Britain's sterling liabilities illus-
trate the problems of a so-called
rich country. The official and
privately owned funds that for-
eigners have deposited in London
banks are nearly twice the na-
tional reserves.

Everyone Lives on Credit

The increasing debt of rich
and poor nations shows that virtually
everyone is living on credit. In
the last five years more new
reserves have been added to the
world banking system than at
any other time in history.

The credits—created out of no-
where, Europeans say—may have
been a major factor behind the
world inflation. They financed
higher living standards that could
not be paid for out of production.
They made it relatively easy for
oil-importing nations, both rich
and poor, to pay for higher priced
oil.

Some bankers, businessmen and
government officials in Europe
are worried that the whole sys-
tem may crack, particularly if
several debtors defaulted simulta-
neously. But the likeliest prospect
in the view of analysts here,
is that governments will continue
to patch things up in any crisis
by simply printing more money.

"We must be prepared for slow-
er growth and for more radica-
lization among nations and within
countries," says Prof. Jan Tin-
bergen, the Nobel Prize-winning
economist from the Netherlands.

"This implies a simplification
of life styles for the richest
groups everywhere and perhaps
for the whole population of in-
dustrial countries," he adds.

Growth Slowing

Growth is slowing as one coun-
try after the other declares defla-
tionary measures to try to check
price increases. The OECD has
just revised downward its growth
projections for member countries.
From about 5 per cent in the
second half of this year to 3.5
per cent, on an annualized basis.

The current-account deficits for
the group this year were revised
upward, on the other hand, from
\$20 billion to \$25 billion. For
developing countries that are not
oil producers the deficit this year
is expected to run near \$32 bil-
lion, compared with \$27 billion
in 1975.

But as the growth slackens,
analysts warn, the inflationary
pressure from the creation of
world credit could well continue.

At the same time, governments
have to spend money to maintain
unemployment compensation and
other social benefits. Significantly
more money may have to be
spent if the jobless figures rise,
as is now expected.

So what many analysts expect
later in the decade is the rather
unattractive combination of more
unsatisfied people looking for
work, prices still higher than
they are today and social ten-
sions that will make political life
everywhere more difficult.

U.S. Assets Rise To \$18.95 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—U.S. reserve assets rose \$399
million in September to \$18.95
billion, the Treasury reported to-
day.

The overall increase reflected a
\$193-million rise from August to
\$1.04 billion in U.S. holdings of
convertible foreign currencies, a
\$134-million rise to \$3.95 billion
in the nation's ability to draw cur-
rencies automatically from the
International Monetary Fund, and
a \$32-million rise to \$2.96 billion
in U.S. holdings of IMF special
drawing rights.

Italy's Trade Deficit Widens in September

ROME, Nov. 1 (AP)—Italy's
trade deficit widened to \$13 bil-
lion in September from \$10.5 bil-
lion in August, according to provi-
sional figures reported Saturday by the
government statistics office.

Exports totaled \$7.3 billion in
free on board, up 37.8 per cent
from a year earlier. Imports were
reported as \$22.5 billion, in-
cluding cost of insurance and
freight, up 35.2 per cent.

As Institutions Grow Wary

The 'Little Man' Returns to Wall St.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The growing
presence of private investors in equities markets
could be highly important for the stock market,
Baron's Financial Weekly says.

Burned by the fall in stocks during the recent
recession, institutional investors, the dominant
force of the past, have turned away from equities.
Their net acquisition of corporate equities fell
sharply during the bear market and has remained
under their pre-bear-market totals.

But taking up the slack, non-institutional in-
vestors have recently been reversing their past
trends and on balance have redeemed mutual
fund shares while being net buyers of other secu-
rities, John Schulz, author of the article and
vice-president of Breen Murray & Co., says.

The sentiment among non-institutional investors
during the past two or three years has become
less negative than in the past, and in some cases
even decidedly positive. This shift could be im-
portant because the household sector has been
piling up financial assets at a record rate—about
\$85 billion during the first half of 1976. And
approximately \$67.5 billion of that went into
demand and time deposits and credit-market
instruments.

All that sidelined liquidity could be fuel for an
extended bull market.

By contrast, private, nonbank financial institu-
tions have been taking an increasingly dim view
of common stocks. Equity investors in this cate-
gory include mutual savings banks, life insurance
companies, private pension funds, state and local
retirement funds and mutual funds.

In the institutions' heyday of 1971, those in-
vestors collectively used over 40 per cent of their
new-cash inflow to buy common shares. In the
bear-market years of 1973 and 1974, the ratios

were only 26 and 14 per cent, respectively. In
1975, when the market once more was on the up-
beat, the ratio was barely 14 per cent, while in
the first half of this year it recovered to only
about 26 per cent.

Institutional investors, in other words, have
grown much more gun-shy about equities than
the private sector, in part because of damage
done to portfolio values by the bear market and
in part because of the relatively high returns
available from fixed-income investments during
the past two and a half years.

The 1972-74 stock prices collapse not only
caused institutional portfolio managers to under-
perform the market by a big margin, but also
caused severe disenchantment with common stocks
among their clients, mainly corporation pension
and state and local retirement funds.

Moreover, enactment of pension laws in 1975
subjected many institutional money managers to
new, potentially very stringent standards of
prudence. Not surprisingly, they responded by
putting a lot more of their net new-cash inflows
into credit-market instruments than into common
stocks.

Billions of dollars are involved. According to
Federal Reserve statistics, "net acquisition of
financial assets" by institutions which typically
invest in corporate equities totaled \$60.5 billion
in 1975 and an estimated \$33.1 billion in the first
half of 1976.

Net stock purchases during these periods
amounted to \$8.5 billion and \$6.6 billion respec-
tively (the 14 per cent and 20 per cent of added
financial assets noted earlier). At the end of
1975, these institutions' total stockholdings were
worth at market about \$195 billion. Allowing for
subsequent price changes and purchases, the
mid-1976 value probably topped \$200 billion.

Money Growth, Public Spending Seen Cut

Tax Boost May Follow IMF Loan to U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters)—
International Monetary Fund
conditions for a further loan to
Britain will probably lead to a
\$1-billion rise in indirect tax-
ation in the spring 1977 budget,
or earlier, stockbrokers Phillips
& Drew say in their November
economic forecast.

The IMF will probably require
money supply M-31 growth for
1977-78 to be cut to 10 per cent,
which would imply a cut in the
public sector borrowing require-
ment to \$2.2 billion.

Given the political difficulties
of implementing further spend-
ing cuts, this reduction is more
likely to be effected through
higher taxation, the report says.
Recent British monetary mea-
sures and probable conditions at-
tached to the IMF credit facili-
ties have led Phillips & Drew
to revise substantially their eco-
nomic forecasts.

Real gross domestic product is
expected to rise by an annual
2.5 per cent in the 18 months
to the end of 1977, against the
government's 4.5-per-cent esti-
mate in July, with no significant
fall in unemployment.

With the growth in export
volume to the Organization for
Economic Cooperation and De-
velopment countries expected to
fall by 2 per cent to 8 per cent
in 1977, export-led growth cannot
be relied on, the report says.

Higher Prices Seen

Following the recent slide in
sterling, most prices are expect-
ed to rise by 15 per cent in the
year to the end of 1977, rather
than the government's last an-
nounced target of 7 per cent, and
real disposable incomes are ex-
pected to fall by 3.5 per cent in
the year to August, 1977.

Overall fixed investment will
probably decline by 2.5 per cent
in real terms next year and
stockholdings, hit by high in-
terest rates, is expected to run
at \$400 million at 1976 prices, as
against the \$570 million forecast
in October.

The recent rise in the mini-
mum lending rate to 15 per cent
and calls for a further 2-per-cent
special deposits demonstrate the
government's commitment to a
tight monetary policy, and
further restrictive measures can
be expected, it says.

These could include further
calls for special deposits, reim-
position of controls over banks'
eligible liabilities, direct ceilings
on bank lending, a selective im-
port deposit scheme and tighter
hire purchase controls.

Simon Comment

Meanwhile, in Washington,
Treasury Secretary William
Simon said there have been no
formal discussions between the
United States and West Germany
on the possibility of providing
additional financial aid to Brit-
ain.

"I have not been a party to
any such discussions," Mr. Simon
told Reuters.

He was commenting on a re-
port in the London Sunday
Times that the United States
and Germany are discussing a
plan to provide considerable ex-

tra funds for Britain in addi-
tion to the \$3.9-billion loan for
which Britain has applied to the
International Monetary Fund.

"There are all sorts of con-
versations and analyses going on
at the time," Mr. Simon said,
"but it would be way premature
to say that actual discussions have
taken place."

"If you're talking about formal
negotiations you're talking about
me talking to (German Finance
Minister Hans) Apel and that
hasn't happened."

Asked whether he thought the
IMF loan will be enough for Brit-
ain's needs, Mr. Simon replied
that he could not answer that
until the analysis of Britain's
situation is completed.

But he added, "We hope so."

Price Worry Less in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—
Concern over double-digit infla-
tion among top U.S. executives
has lessened considerably in the
past year, a new survey says,
but the executives said they were
still cautious in their business
policies.

Fortune magazine, in its
November issue, said 200 execu-
tives answering their poll also
were more confident that the U.S.
economy would rebound and
stay prosperous over the next
few years.

The survey, taken twice a year
and released Sunday, said 25 per
cent of the executives believed
double-digit inflation is still a
problem, down from 62 per cent
a year ago. Inflation has been
running at about a 5 to 6-per-
cent annual rate.

The cautious stance the execu-
tives took appeared to be in line
with recent observations on the
pace in capital spending.

Fortune said 44 per cent of the
executives say they are cautious
about running their businesses,
while 25 per cent say they are
taking an aggressive stance. The
magazine said executives were
more cautious this year than last
but did not give 1975 figures.

Such caution has caused con-
siderable consternation recently
among capital goods industries
such as steel. Executives, mind-
ful of the last recession, are often
unwilling to expand factories and
buy new machinery without as-
surance the economy will come
out of its current slump.

Among major companies citing
drops in earnings due to the
capital spending lag have been
top-ranked steelmaker United
States Steel Corp., while such
giant firms as E. I. du Pont de
Nemours & Co. have planned a
slowdown in spending for 1977.

While Fortune said some execu-
tives were worried over a slow-
down next year or in 1978, 67 per
cent felt the United States would
regain and maintain prosperity in
the next "couple of years." In
1976, 42 per cent believed the
economy was on the upswing.

N.Y. Prices Advance In Nervous Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI)—
New York Stock Exchange
prices moved slightly higher
today as many traders appeared
to put off making fresh invest-
ment decisions ahead of the pre-
sidential election tomorrow.

Both candidates have schedul-
ed last minute television appear-
ances tonight in an effort to
capture additional votes that
could spell the difference between
victory and defeat at the polls
tomorrow.

The Dow Jones Industrial
average was up 1.16 at 966.09.
Volume totaled 18.39 million
shares, compared with 17 million
on Friday. Advancing issues out-
paced decliners by about 85 to
about 575.

For the most part, brokers said
dealings reflected some late short
covering and nervous trading in
anticipation of the election. All
commodity and stock exchanges
will be closed tomorrow.

Boeing, a standout performer,
rose 1 5/8 to 42 5/8. It predicted
"substantially higher" sales for
the fourth quarter.

General Mills, another bright
spot, gained 1 1/2 to 32 1/4.
But Monsanto fell 1 3/8 to
\$1 1/2. Du Pont 1 1/4 to 128, and
3M Lilly 1/8 to 33 7/8.

Analysts said in published re-
ports that some chemical and
pharmaceutical companies were
experiencing price pressures in
some product lines.

Natamox sagged 1 1/2 to 30 1/8.

A company official said there was
an unconfirmed report that an
industry analyst lowered his 1977
earnings forecast for the com-
pany.

General American Oil of Texas.

GM Raises Payout To \$5.55 a Share

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (Reuters)—
General Motors Corp. said today
its board declared a year-end
dividend of \$3 a share on the
common stock, payable Dec. 10
to holders of record Nov. 10.

The company said this declara-
tion brings to \$5.55 a share the
amount of dividends paid in 1976,
exceeding the previous \$5.25 a
share paid in 1975 and 1965.

GM did not pay a year-end
dividend last year, but only a 50-
cent-a-share fourth-quarter pay-
ment.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Reu-
ters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to
their foreign branches rose \$1.66
billion to \$5.46 billion in the week
ending Oct. 20, the Federal
Reserve Board reported. This was
\$2.22 billion higher than the level
of Eurodollar borrowings in the
week ended Oct. 22, 1975.

Bank to Cut Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Reuters).
—Chemical Bank said it will cut
its prime rate to 6 1/2 per cent
from 6 3/4 per cent, effective
Wednesday.

however, climbed 2 1/4 to 50 3/4.
It raised its dividend.

Steels and motors scored frac-
tional gains.

Prices on the American Stock
Exchange pushed higher, with
the Amex index up 0.05 to 52.09.

Bic Pen, which reported higher
earnings, gained 1 1/4 to 10 7/8.

Wheat futures advanced 3
cents a bushel on the Chicago
Board of Trade, but other major
commodities were irregular at the
close.

Wheat futures traded under
previous closes through most of
the session, then rallied under
new commission house buying
and short covering.

Home Outlays Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Reu-
ters)—U.S. construction spending
rose 1 per cent to a seasonally
adjusted annual rate of \$149.4 bil-
lion in September from an up-
ward revised \$148.1 billion in
August, the Commerce Department
said.

The department originally re-
ported construction spending at
\$148.4 billion in August. In Sep-
tember, 1975, construction spend-
ing was running at an annual
rate of \$136.2 billion.

During the first nine months of
1976, construction spending
totaled \$106.9 billion, compared
with \$96.4 billion during the same
period in 1975.

The Commerce Department
said spending on private consti-
tution rose to \$111.7 billion in
September from \$110.3 billion in
August, with spending on residen-
tial buildings increasing to \$62
billion from \$60.1 billion.

Spending on new housing units
rose to \$48.5 billion in September
from \$46.6 billion in August, with
one-unit spending increasing to
\$41 billion from \$39.4 billion,
while spending on structures with
two or more units also rose slight-
ly to \$7.5 billion from \$7.2 bil-
lion.

However, spending on non-
residential buildings fell to \$23.7
billion in September from \$23.6
billion in August, while public
construction spending was little
changed overall at \$27.6 billion
in September compared with \$27.3
billion in August.

The Commerce Department said
new construction spending in 1967
dollars also showed a 1-per-cent
increase in September at \$73.6
billion at a seasonally adjusted
annual rate, compared with \$73.1
billion in August.

Markets Closed

All markets and banks were
closed Monday in Belgium,
France and Italy for the All
Saints holiday. The holiday con-
tinues through Tuesday in France.
All stocks and commodity ex-
changes and banks throughout
the U.S. are closed Tuesday for
Election Day.

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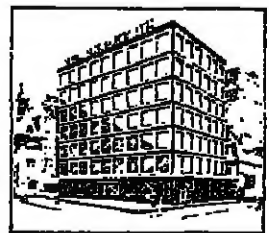
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Head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

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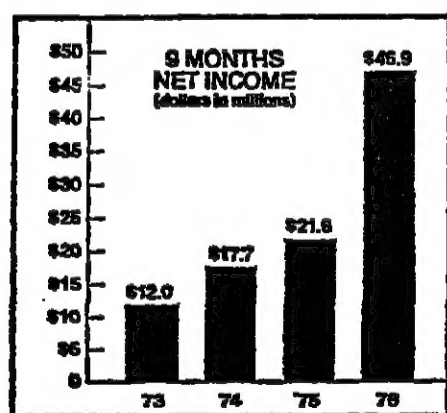
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مكتبة الأمل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 1[illegible]

In the third quarter...

improved earnings
reflect continuing
worldwide demand
for Allis-Chalmers
equipment.



Results for the nine-month period ended September 30:

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Net Income (millions)	\$ 12.0	\$ 17.7	\$ 21.6	\$ 46.9
Earnings per Common Share	\$ 0.96	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.71	\$ 3.61
Sales (millions)	\$855.7	\$901.1	\$1,067.1	\$1,150.7

The third quarter of 1976 was the 19th consecutive quarter in which earnings improved, in comparison with the same quarter of previous year.

**The
world needs
more of what
Allis-Chalmers
makes.**



Serving the vital areas of food...water...energy...minerals.

هكذا من الأسهل

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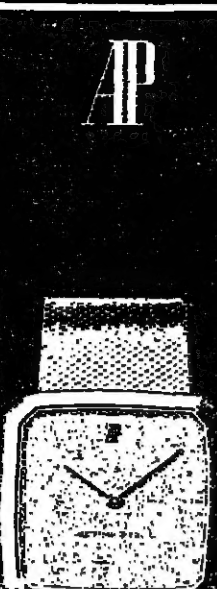
19 1/2	10 1/2	TonkaCp	.48	4	33	117 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
8 1/2	6 1/2	TootRoi	.40	9	4	67 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2

(Continued on next page.)

(THE ITALIAN NATIONAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY)

The Italian National Electricity Authority. For further information contact: ENEL, Ufficio Stampa e Relazioni Pubbliche, via G. B. Martini 3, Roma, Italy.

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with responsibility for

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INCORPORATED

November 1976

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indented Prices			
Dollar Bonds	Yield	Price	Yield
100% 1980	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1981	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1982	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1983	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1984	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1985	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1986	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1987	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1988	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1989	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1990	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1991	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1992	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1993	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1994	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1995	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1996	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1997	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1998	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 1999	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2000	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2001	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2002	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2003	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2004	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2005	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2006	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2007	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2008	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2009	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2010	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2011	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2012	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2013	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2014	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2015	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2016	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2017	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2018	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2019	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2020	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2021	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2022	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2023	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2024	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2025	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2026	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2027	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2028	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2029	10.00	100.00	10.00
100% 2030	10.00	100.00	10.00

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices		Nov. 1, 1976		Bid		Ask	
The following list is selected New York market quotations as of 11:30 a. m. Eastern standard time, based on the closing of the market.									
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Cowboys Beat Redskins, Raiders Top Broncos

Washington
Checks Big Play

William N. Wallace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The Cowboys and Redskins football fan and the immediate association would be a battle gone and drama with either Elmer or Roger Staubach some kind of late updating their side. But such did not come to pass, because the methodical team was too much for the Cowboys. The Redskins won and it was a hard-fought affair. The Redskins' defense was in the thick of it, and the Cowboys' offense was struggling from the start. The Redskins' defense was in the thick of it, and the Cowboys' offense was struggling from the start. The Redskins' defense was in the thick of it, and the Cowboys' offense was struggling from the start.



Redskins' John Higgins gains five yards before Cowboys' Charlie Waters makes tackle.

The Dallas offense was stymied by the first sack, a 12-yard loss, and Landry next countered with a surprise of little meaning for the Redskins. Steve Harris, his field-goal kicker, took a 53-yard attempt and punted instead, out of bounds on the Washington 12.

Then came a play that cost Washington a score. Harvey Martin, the Dallas defensive end who loves to attack quarterbacks, dropped Bill Kilmer for a 9-yard loss back to the Redskins. So Mike Bragg's punt from deep in

his end zone carried only to the Washington 28.

Shifting Prey

Butch Johnson, a Dallas rookie, returned that punt to the 20 and the Cowboys were sitting pretty. They scored five plays later when Doug Demmon drove over right tackle for three yards.

There was no scoring in the second period, but the Cowboys came out in the third quarter and drove 68 yards for their second touchdown to lead, 14-0. Staubach scored from the 1.

The Cowboys added 3 points to their lead on a 34-yard field goal by Herrera later in the third quarter. A Redskin turnover was responsible for the opportunity as Mike Thomas and Elmer milled up a handoff and Thomas fumbled at his 20.

Another Washington turnover set up a second field goal by Herrera, one of 31 yards, making the score 20-0. Mel Renfro, the seasoned Cowboy cornerback, intercepted a pass from Theismann and returned 23 yards to the Washington 12.

Oakland Raises
Record to 7-1

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 1 (UPI).—The Oakland Raiders, alternately lucky and awesome, took another stride toward a fifth straight divisional title in the National Football League by beating the Denver Broncos yesterday, 19-6.

In raising their won-lost record to 7-1, the Raiders produced their biggest victory margin of the season, having won previously by margins of 10, 7, 4, 4, 3 and 1 points. They now have a three-game lead over Denver and San Diego, who have 4-4 records, with six games to go.

The lucky part was that the Raiders trailed by only 6-3 at halftime, as Denver's offense moved almost at will throughout the first quarter and had to settle for two field goals instead of two touchdowns because of misfortunes that had nothing to do with Oakland—a too-much-time penalty and two slips by untackled ball-carriers.

The awesome part came when the Oakland defense took command in the second half and wound up sacking Steve Ramsey, the Denver quarterback, 10 times. Also eye-opening were a couple of Ken Stabler's long passes to Cliff Branch (for 43 and 53 yards), and a 31-yard touchdown strike on wide receiver Dwight Hicks made spectacular catch, breaking a 6-6 tie two minutes into the final period.

The Raiders were also fortunate that they didn't pay a heavier price for passing up two sure field goals. In the last minute of the first half, on third down from the Denver 12, Stabler could have kicked a 26-yard field goal to tie the score, but he elected to throw a touchdown pass into a crowded end zone, and was intercepted.

And in the third quarter, with the score 6-6, the Raiders tried for the yardage on fourth and one on the Denver 10, and didn't make it.

Rams 45, Seahawks 6

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1 (UPI).—James Harris, returning to the starting lineup after a two-game hiatus because of a shoulder injury, fired two first-half touchdowns passes as the Los Angeles Rams beat the punts Seattle Seahawks, 45-6, to regain first place from San Francisco in the NFC West.

Harris, who was injured in a loss to San Francisco on Oct. 11, hit Ron Jessie and Harold Jackson for scores.

Jessie made a leaping 15-yard TD reception at 13:56 of the first quarter to give the Rams a 24-0 lead and Jackson caught a 20-yarder at 12:51 of the second period to put Los Angeles in front 31-3 at halftime.

Improving their record to 6-1-1, the Rams moved past the 49ers, who lost 23-20 in overtime at St. Louis, in their bid to win their fourth straight division title.

Jaworski Exit Hinted

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1 (UPI).—"I guess I'm not in their plans," Ron Jaworski said with a smile. "Well, maybe they're not in mine."

Jaworski, the Los Angeles Rams' "Polish rifle," talked as he dressed quickly after his club's 45-6 rout of the Seattle Seahawks.

A week after he started and was relieved by rookie Pat Haden as New Orleans, the third-year quarterback didn't play a down. James Harris started and Haden came in with 7:16 to go.

Jaworski, who was a second-round draft choice of Los Angeles in 1972, is playing out his option this season.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE														
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA		W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	
Baltimore	4	2	0	.667	285	114		San Francisco	4	2	0	.667	285	114
New England	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Seattle	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Miami	4	2	0	.667	285	114		San Diego	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Atlanta	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Kansas City	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Buffalo	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Tampa Bay	4	2	0	.667	285	114
N.Y. Jets	4	2	0	.667	285	114								
NATIONAL CONFERENCE														
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA		W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	
Cincinnati	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Oakland	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Cleveland	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Denver	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Minnesota	4	2	0	.667	285	114		San Francisco	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Pittsburgh	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Seattle	4	2	0	.667	285	114
St. Louis	4	2	0	.667	285	114		San Diego	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Washington	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Kansas City	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Philadelphia	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Tampa Bay	4	2	0	.667	285	114
N.Y. Giants	4	2	0	.667	285	114								

NHL Standings

San Francisco	6	2	0	.750	178	86
New England	6	2	0	.750	131	84
Atlanta	5	3	0	.625	126	87
Buffalo	5	3	0	.625	87	157
Seattle	1	7	0	.125	116	249

Monday's Results

Cincinnati	21	Cleveland	6
Detroit	27	Green Bay	6
Kansas City	10	Tampa Bay	19
Chicago	14	Minnesota	12
Atlanta	10	New England	3
Pittsburgh	23	San Francisco	20
St. Louis	14	San Diego	10
Pittsburgh	23	San Diego	0
Philadelphia	10	N.Y. Giants	9
San Francisco	20	San Francisco	20
San Francisco	20	Washington	7
Oakland	19	Denver	5
San Francisco	40	Seattle	6

Monday's Game

San Francisco	at	Baltimore	n
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NFL Results

NHL Results

<p> Houston 4, Edmonton 0 (Mark Howe, and Connor, Hise). Winnipeg 5, San Diego 4 (Leuk, Toia, Nelson, Sullivan, Guindon, Iberg; Veneruzzo, Burgess, Ferguson. </p>	<p> ol an pr at </p>
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WBA Results

AMERICAN CONFERENCE														
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA		W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	
Baltimore	4	2	0	.667	285	114		San Francisco	4	2	0	.667	285	114
New England	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Seattle	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Miami	4	2	0	.667	285	114		San Diego	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Atlanta	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Kansas City	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Buffalo	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Tampa Bay	4	2	0	.667	285	114
N.Y. Jets	4	2	0	.667	285	114								
NATIONAL CONFERENCE														
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA		W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	
Cincinnati	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Oakland	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Cleveland	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Denver	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Minnesota	4	2	0	.667	285	114		San Francisco	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Pittsburgh	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Seattle	4	2	0	.667	285	114
St. Louis	4	2	0	.667	285	114		San Diego	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Washington	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Kansas City	4	2	0	.667	285	114
Philadelphia	4	2	0	.667	285	114		Tampa Bay	4	2	0	.667	285	114
N.Y. Giants	4	2	0	.667	285	114								



A LONG TRIP—Peter Maravich of New Orleans heads for a fall after being tripped in game with Cleveland.

NBA Lakers
Win Without
Big Forward

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Nov. 1 (UPI).—Lakers coach Jerry West, who maintained at the start of the season that Los Angeles would have to acquire a big power forward to be competitive, is no longer talking about that need.

The Lakers, somewhat surprisingly, seem to be doing all right with the personnel they have.

Forwards Cazzie Russell and Don Ford paced a third-quarter outburst last night which lifted the Lakers to a 121-101 NBA victory over the Detroit Pistons in their second straight lopsided triumph at home. The victory evened their record at 3-3.

Russell and Ford combined for 19 points in the third period as the Lakers outscored the Pistons, 37-22, to turn a one-point halftime lead into a comfortable 82-77 advantage.

Los Angeles, which won its second in a row at home to square its record at 3-3, shot 57 per cent from the field in that period.

Ford had 11 in the quarter and 19 in the game. Russell netted 8 in the period and led all scorers with 23 points.

Sonics 126, Hawks 112

At Seattle, Bruce Seals scored 21 points, while Alvin Robertson and Tommy Burleson 15 to lead the SuperSonics over Atlanta, 126-112. Seals scored 19 of his points in the first half as the SuperSonics dominated the game from the opening upshot.

Seattle led by as many as 33 points in the third quarter, but Atlanta narrowed the margin in the final period.

Cavaliers 106, Jazz 92

At Richfield, Ohio, undefeated Cleveland, with seven players scoring in double figures, hit on 11 of its first 12 shots in racing to a 106-92 victory over New Orleans.

After the Jazz, who hit on their first five shots before being shut out from the field for 3 1/2 minutes, took an 11-10 lead in the first period, the Cavs reeled off 15 straight points and opened up a 20-point lead at 52-32 with 3:44 left in the first half.

New Orleans, with Pete Maravich leading in 14 points, bounced back in the third period and cut the lead to seven points by 6:37 left. The Cavs then reeled off six straight points and breezed to their fifth straight victory.

Bobby Smith led Cleveland with 17 points while Maravich got 27 and Gail Goodrich added 18.

Sunday's Games

Seattle 126, Atlanta 112 (Seal 31, Norwood 20; Hudson 24, Barker 19).
Los Angeles 121, Detroit 101 (Russell 23, Abdul-Jabbar 21; Leticier 15, Ford, Money 11).
Cleveland 106, New Orleans 92 (Jewell 15, Snyder 14; Maravich 27, Goodrich 18).

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